

Mr. President, accordingly, because of that, we responded to this crisis with a military operation called Operation Frontier Lance. Operation Frontier Lance utilized Coast Guard cutters, speedboats, and helicopters to detect and capture drug dealers on a 24-hour per day basis. Incidentally, Mr. President, this operation was modeled after another successful interdiction effort off the coast of Puerto Rico, called Operation Frontier Shield. However, unfortunately, funding for Frontier Lance ran out and the operation just ceased. In fact, it ceased on Monday of this week. I had the opportunity to be on one of the cutters that was off the coast of Haiti and talk to the men and women who were so proud of the tremendous job they were doing. This potential roadblock on the cocaine highway is no more. Again, it ceased to exist this past Monday. The reality also is that Coast Guard funding has been slashed in the past several years. I think this is a mistake.

It is my hope that by passing the Coverdell-Craig amendment, we can jump start Operation Frontier Lance, and other similar programs. We need to get back into the game.

Now, Mr. President, our first and best resource in this antidrug effort, of course, is people. We are lacking in personnel in areas where we need it the most. Of the more than 100 U.S. drug enforcement agents authorized to be in the Caribbean, I was surprised to find only one agent in Haiti last March when I visited. Since my March visit, the DEA has agreed to add six more agents; that is clearly the direction in which we ought to go. But we also need additional manpower, men and women, to go to the Dominican Republic, and other areas of the Caribbean as well.

Mr. President, as I mentioned earlier, one of the major problems regarding our current interdiction efforts is that we are using scarce resources sparingly. The drug traffickers know that if we place resources in one or two selective places, they will just switch their routes and go elsewhere. A more logical approach, more funding permitting, would be to have more manpower and resources at different key places at the same time; or, in other words, "squeeze the balloon" at different ends—all at the same time. I believe that we can do that by passing the Coverdell-Craig amendment. That is why I support this timely amendment.

Mr. President, I believe it is time to rededicate ourselves to an effective interdiction strategy. A lot of good work is now going on. But we can do a lot more and we can do better. I have had the opportunity to see our efforts firsthand. We are competing with an enemy that has increased its resources to do the job, while we tragically have cut our resources by more than half. Having said that, I also believe that we must have a clear idea what we should expect with increased funding. In short, we need to ascertain from the relevant agencies, whether it be from

the Navy, Coast Guard, Customs, DEA, FBI, or whatever the agency may be, what we can expect to accomplish with more resources, and we have to look to them to tell us what they think they can do. I believe it is our obligation to give them those resources and to give them the direction. My point is that we need to make sure that the Government agencies have the necessary amount of money and that they indeed strictly use the funds for counter-narcotics efforts.

Again, I want to commend my friend from Georgia, Senator COVERDELL, as well as Senator CRAIG, for their efforts in this regard, their efforts in combating the drug threat both within and beyond our borders. I look forward to working with them and other colleagues on this important, new initiative.

In conclusion, let me just say again how important I believe it is that we pass the McCain bill. It has been a struggle. No one should have expected it not to be a struggle. This is a big bill. It is comprehensive legislation. It is tough sledding. We knew that when we started. But we should not be discouraged. The stakes, I think, are very high. What are the stakes? The stakes are whether or not we are going to seize this historic opportunity to pass legislation that will, in fact, have a significant impact on reducing the number of young people who start smoking every day. The consequence of this legislation will affect not only young people today, it is going to impact our society for years and years to come. So we should continue, we should push on, and we should get the job done.

The amendment that I am speaking about this afternoon—I am sure we will be back on it again next week—which was brought to the floor by Senator COVERDELL, is an amendment that I believe will improve the McCain bill. It will improve it by taking some of the resources from the bill and using it in the antidrug effort, using it on drug interdiction, which I believe is so urgently needed. With some additional resources, I am convinced that the men and women who I have had the chance in the last several years to meet with, to see, that are on the front lines, along our borders—and I have had the chance to visit our borders—as well as in the Caribbean and other areas, I believe they can get the job done.

I believe that they can impact the drug trade. They can only do it though if we are willing to give them the resources and give them the backing to allow them to do that job.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## NATIONAL DRUG COURT WEEK

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I begin my statement today thanking the various individuals and organizations that support the drug court programs. I have always been a strong supporter of drug court, and wish to express my pleasure with the "National Drug Court Week" events that are scheduled in Washington, DC this week. Recognizing the importance of practitioners who work on drug courts and the significant contributions that drug courts have made, and continue to make, in reducing drug use and crime in our communities is extremely important. I believe in the success of the drug courts and wish to acknowledge the dedicated efforts of drug court professionals.

Drug Courts are revolutionizing the criminal justice system. The strategy behind drug courts departs from traditional criminal justice practice by placing nonviolent drug abusing offenders into intensive court supervised drug treatment instead of prison. Some drug courts target first time offenders, while others concentrate on habitual offenders. They all aim to reduce drug abuse and crime.

Drug court programs have expanded from the original 12 in 1994 to around 400 today. Drug courts provide comprehensive judicial monitoring, drug testing and supervision, treatment and rehabilitative services, and sanctions and incentives for drug using offenders. The success of the drug court system is well documented. More than 70% of drug court clients have successfully completed the program or remain as active participants. Additionally, the cost of drug court programs are significantly less than the cost of incarceration and traditional court systems.

In my home state of Colorado the drug court movement is growing. Started in 1994, the Denver Drug Court assigns defendants to one of three tracks. Tracks 1 and 2 are community supervision and treatment tracks. Track 3 is a serious offender incarceration track. These tracks establish the different type of programs that are offered to various offenders.

Approximately 75% of all drug cases are appropriate for the community supervision track. At any given time, approximately 1500 cases are under court supervision. An analysis of post-conviction progress reviews of offenders under Track 1 or Track 2 demonstrates that 67% of those individuals complied with the Drug Court Program and did not use any illegal substances. Since the graduation of the first class in July 1995, the Drug Court has successfully graduated over 500 individuals. Of the 100 graduates who have been out of the Drug Court for one year or longer, only 10% have been rearrested for a felony offense.

Last year, General McCaffrey and I had the opportunity to observe the Denver Drug Court. Through this experience I was able to see first hand the judicial procedures surrounding drug

courts. I was impressed with Denver's Drug Court procedures, and believe in the success they will yield.

I am pleased with the success of the Denver Drug Court program and support the growing programs within Colorado. I believe the success of drug courts is well documented and strong Congressional support should be given to the rehabilitation of future drug offenders. Traditional incarceration has yielded little gains for our drug offenders. Costs are too high and the rehabilitation rate is minimal. The drug courts of America are an excellent way to make strides forward in our fight against drugs. I commend the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) in their planning and sponsoring of "National Drug Court Week" events here in Washington. The recognition of this excellent program and promotion of its initiatives is well deserved.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, June 4, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,496,567,867,122.10 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-six billion, five hundred sixty-seven million, eight hundred sixty-seven thousand, one hundred twenty-two dollars and ten cents).

One year ago, June 4, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,358,712,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred fifty-eight billion, seven hundred twelve million).

Five years ago, June 4, 1993, the Federal debt stood at \$4,301,348,000,000 (Four trillion, three hundred one billion, three hundred forty-eight million).

Twenty-five years ago, June 4, 1973, the Federal debt stood at \$452,029,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-two billion, twenty-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,044,538,867,122.10 (Five trillion, forty-four billion, five hundred thirty-eight million, eight hundred sixty-seven thousand, one hundred twenty-two dollars and ten cents) during the past 25 years.

#### DEATH OF SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to speak of the passing of our former colleague, Senator Barry Goldwater—one of the giants of twentieth century American politics.

There is no doubt that Barry Goldwater was a transformational political thinker whose courage and conviction never wavered despite enduring a defeat in 1964. For in that defeat were sown the seeds of the Republican revolution that ultimately brought Ronald Reagan to the Presidency in 1980 and Republicans to control of Congress 14 years later.

Senator Goldwater was a man who never minced words. He was honest, open and forthright. After his 1964 Presidential hopes were completely

vanquished, he observed "When you've lost an election by that much, it isn't the case of whether you made the wrong speech or wore the wrong necktie. It was just the wrong time." In fact, Barry Goldwater was far ahead of his time and had the opportunity to see his beliefs vindicated when Ronald Reagan was elected President.

Barry Goldwater did not base his political views on focus groups or poll results. He had core beliefs and was not willing to bend them for temporary political advantage. He warned of the dangers of big government and the welfare state precisely at the time that Lyndon Johnson was constructing the largest expansion of government since the Depression. He preached a strategy of winning the cold war through a policy of peace through strength while the conventional wisdom argued for peaceful coexistence with a de-emphasis on military strength.

When the American Presidency was in crisis in 1974 after the Supreme Court had ruled against President Nixon's claims of Executive Privilege, Senator Goldwater joined several Congressional colleagues in a visit to the White House to give counsel to the President. Although he had long supported President Nixon throughout the ordeal of Watergate, most observers believe that his words were decisive in persuading the President that the case was hopeless and for the good of the Nation he must resign.

Mr. President, there are certain quotations that live on decades and centuries after a man has died, yet they capture the spirit of the time and the man. Two centuries ago, when America was heading into revolution, that spirit was best captured in the words of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death." The words of Barry Goldwater spoken 34 years ago at the Republican convention best sum up the spirit, clarity and wisdom that he will forever be remembered for: "Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice, and moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

We will all miss this decent and honest man who made such a difference for America.

#### GOVERNMENT PICKING WINNERS AND LOSERS

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I am compelled to rise today to comment once again on what I consider to be the troubling path that the Federal Government has taken with respect to this nation's high-tech industry. It has come to my attention that on Monday, the Federal Trade Commission will vote on whether to bring an antitrust action against Intel Corp.

In November of last year I warned the Senate Judiciary Committee during a hearing on the Department of Justice's investigation of Microsoft of the slippery slope of more government regulation of, and intrusion into, America's high-technology sector.

Monday's proposed vote makes clear to me that we are well into our slide. We are now witnessing a revolution in antitrust action in which it appears the federal government seeks to influence the very terms on which intellectual property is shared within an industry. We already have an entire field of laws that deal with this Mr. President. They are called "patents," and to the extent that there are deficiencies in patent law, this Congress is attempting to address those concerns through legislation.

We do not need the Federal Trade Commission's help in this endeavor. Let me make clear, I do believe in appropriate antitrust enforcement. In this industry, however, overzealous pursuit of alleged antitrust violations sends a chilling signal to one of this nation's most prized industries: Success is illegal, violators will be punished.

It is extremely important to keep in mind that our antitrust regulation is intended to protect consumers. I believe our central concern in looking at antitrust as it relates to the high-tech industry should be to ensure that consumers continue to see prices go down as the quality and variety of products go up.

American consumers are presented with a vast number of choices in the high-tech marketplace. One need only walk into one of the thousands of computer and software stores in America to find an enormous, even bewildering selection of hardware for every imaginable need. The overwhelming evidence indicates that competitiveness is alive and well in the high-tech industry—indeed, virtually the only monopolies that exist today are those that have been created by government.

Mr. President, it is time for Washington to get out of the business of picking winners and losers in the free market, and I am deeply concerned about the FTC's actions to this effect. I intend to closely monitor this matter, and I encourage my colleagues to join with me in expressing their concerns about the increasing amount of government intrusion into this sector of the economy.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Kalbaugh, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting one nomination which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by